

Interview Transcript

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Interviewee: Sister Regina Clare Salazar

Interviewer: Shannon Green, Director, CSJ Institute, Mount Saint Mary's University; Kelby Thwaites, Instructor, Film and Television, Mount Saint Mary's University; Mary Trunk, Instructor, Film and Television, Mount Saint Mary's University.

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Transcribed By: Nancy Steinmann

[00:00:00.00] [Director's comments]

[00:00:29.28] INTERVIEWER: Sister Regina Clare, let's start out by--if you could state your full name and if you don't mind, your age.

[00:00:35.24] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: My name is Sister Regina Clare Salazar, and I'm now eighty-eight years old.

[00:00:42.28] INTERVIEWER: Sister Regina Clare, would you start out by telling us a little bit about where you grew up and your family?

[00:00:50.17] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Telling about where I grew up and what my family is like is going to be very simple. I was born in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and I came to Los Angeles when I was three months old. My father worked for the Santa Fe Railroad. And he had a pass on the train. So we could go back and forth once a year. And so I came on the train from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. And I lived here most of my life, and went back and forth to visit--but lived here and was educated in Los Angeles.

[00:01:22.26] INTERVIEWER: Do you have any siblings?

[00:01:24.17] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: No, I'm an only child. And it's very evident if you lived with me. That's what they talk about when they say "only child"--an "OC". [smiles].

[00:01:32.29] INTERVIEWER: Was your family particularly religious?

[00:01:35.13] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Yes, my parents were very devout Catholics. We attended Mass regularly. We participated in any activities that the Church offered or that they--any particular time--seasons during the year we were always there--my mother and dad both. And I was forced to go, so I went. By--I was all right when I was young. But when I became a teenager there was a park across the street from our little church, and I could hear my friends in the pool. And I would very much have liked to be outside, but I was at the Novena instead. So--there we were--doing the thing we should be doing not the thing we liked to be doing. [smiles].

[00:02:12.23] INTERVIEWER: When did you first meet the Sisters of St. Joseph?

[00:02:15.26] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I met the Sisters of St. Joseph when I was a freshman--which would be 1941 or '42, when I went to Catholic Girls High School, now [Bishop] Conaty High.

[00:02:28.27] INTERVIEWER: And what were your initial impressions of the Sisters?

[00:02:31.19] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I was drawn to them. Probably didn't notice it when I was a freshman. But I was drawn to them because they were very real--very ordinary. We could tell them anything, which--even thought that probably wasn't too wise at times. But we got a chance to tell them whatever was going on in our lives. And they enjoyed that. But they never complained to us or gave us little sermonettes. They were very understanding of whatever we were trying to do, and always seemed to be happy. The Sisters were living at that time--Sisters of St. Joseph--we were in a school down--in central Los Angeles, and they drove down every day. They didn't drive--they had a driver, who brought them down. And they lived at the Mount. So every day they drove from the Mount down to central Pico [district] in Los

Angeles, and so they had to wait for the driver--wait for the car. And so in the meantime they would gather in one of the classrooms near the place where the car would come. And so while they were there we would notice that they'd be joking amongst themselves--telling stories amongst themselves--and enjoying each other. As I look now at the people who are faculty, I wonder--because many of them were very dedicated but very strongly opinion women, and I wonder that they got along so well. But they really were an attraction for me.

[00:03:52.29] INTERVIEWER: Do you remember any particular faculty member or Sister teacher that you want to talk about?

[00:03:57.16] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Oh yes. Well I knew Sr. Helen Clarisse [Braun]--and she taught us Latin--and she also taught us Religion. And she was a--had a good sense of humor also--lots of jokes. So she--that was one of the things--they seemed very simple--not as well-educated as they really were. But they taught well--we had good teachers.

[00:04:20.16] INTERVIEWER: And when did you know you wanted to enter the Sisters of St. Joseph?

[00:04:25.21] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Well, that's a double question. When did I want--know I wanted to be a Sister of St. Joseph--I wanted to be a Sister of St. Joseph--a Sister, since I was little. My family had religious Sisters in their history. My father had an aunt who was a Sister of Loretto. And we visited her and I was amazed, because at that time their habit was made like a big [letter] "M", and was sewn to their shoulders. So they turned their whole body when they talked to you--if you were at either side of them. And I thought, "I like them, but I don't want to have that kind of relationship with them." I'd rather have something where I wouldn't be as clumsy with that headdress. But the Sisters of St. Joseph--I think probably, as I already told you--they were very simple and very good to us. They enjoyed what we did, and they were good teachers. And I think it was probably junior or senior year that I finally decided, yes, I would be a Sister of St. Joseph. There were eight orders of Sisters in the school, and some of the Sisters were very anxious to let us know what the Mercys did or the Immaculate Hearts did or what the Holy Cross Sisters did, and they would talk with us about their history. But we never--I never was attracted to them.

[00:05:41.22] INTERVIEWER: Can you share any memories of what it was like when you entered--the day that you entered the Sisters?

[00:05:46.10] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Oh memories are nice to think about. When I entered I didn't know any people who were entering, because, as I say, we only knew the Sisters at school. But there were many girls who were coming from St. Mary's Academy, and the Sisters lived at St. Mary's. They had seen the Sisters in a variety of positions--helping in the kitchen, doing other chores in the house--so they knew more about them than I did. And so I became friends with two Sisters: Sister Miriam Joseph Larkin [(1928-2003)] and Sister Cecilia Louise [Moore (1928-2004)]--and the three of us decided that we would meet outside the entrance of St. Mary's Academy so that we could come in together, and that way we'd choose bedrooms right near each other. Well, needless to say, when we got inside, there was no choosing of bedrooms. We were in a dormitory. [laughs]. And they assigned places. So I was surprised. But I was very excited about coming. For me, it wasn't a big shock because I love being with people, and I had been the only child at home, and now I was going to be with people that were liking what I liked. And so I was very happy to come.

[00:06:55.18] INTERVIEWER: Do you remember the day that you received the habit?

[00:06:58.27] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Yes I do.

[00:06:59.10] INTERVIEWER: How did you feel about that?

[00:07:01.07] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Well, I was excited, and wondered how I would ever navigate in the habit--because it had many skirts and the top thing to wear--and I wasn't sure I was going to be very successful. But mainly it was excitement of this was something really, really different, and I was very excited about it. We had been prepared for it also. So it was the idea that you're really giving up your life. That was our vision--to do the work that God wanted us to do.

[00:07:29.22] INTERVIEWER: Was there anything that surprised you or didn't meet your expectations in your--when you entered the community?

[00:07:36.29] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: No. I think that one of the things that probably was a shock, as I think back on it now--what surprised me was the fact that we kept silence all the time. We didn't talk to each other--chat in the hall--go to people's bedrooms--dormitories. We had kept silence. And the idea was that we would be trained to begin to understand how to meditate, and how to be close with God--and that was all a preparation for that. So we were very surprised when we found out that we were not going to be talking to each other all the time. I--shocked--I couldn't do it. I think if I had known that I probably would have questioned whether I could even enter. [laughs].

[00:08:17.09] INTERVIEWER: What was your first ministry placement?

[00:08:22.20] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: My first--when I first got--when I got the habit, then I was in the novitiate for two and a half years. And then I was assigned to St. Vincent's elementary school in Los Angeles. And I taught sixth grade. And the school was very well run. It was an old school, but a beautifully kept school, and I had taught sixth grade. I loved it.

[00:08:46.11] INTERVIEWER: Looking back at those early days as a Sister--your first teaching assignments--did you have a sense of the charism of the CSJs as we talk about it now? Or how would you have articulated the charism then?

[00:08:58.17] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Did I know about the charism? Probably not. We had--we certainly knew that we were Sisters of St. Joseph, and whenever we went anywhere, we identified readily because of our habit. But I don't think there was an emphasis on that--except that we knew that we should behave as Sisters of St. Joseph, as we were taught. And at that time, the strength or the focus was on the spiritual and corporate works of music--mercy--that was the focus at that time. We didn't articulate the charism as we did today, because a lot of the studies came later on in history--and at that time then we began to see what the charism really was. But I think in terms of protocol or in terms of behavior we knew how we should behave, and we were willing to do that, because we were part of this wonderful band of people--and happy to be there. [smiles].

[00:09:54.03] INTERVIEWER: Excuse me, I lost my place--just a second here. What did you--I forgot to ask you, what you studied at the--you were a student at the Mount?

[00:10:04.01] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I was a student at the Mount in the beginning--and since I had no college we began with the formal classes in one year of novitiate--English and History--the basic. Then I went on and became a Math major. So I studied Math at Mount St. Mary's. And at that time we studied on Saturdays and in the summers.

[00:10:25.27] INTERVIEWER: And do you remember some of the faculty from your time at the Mount?

[00:10:28.20] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Yes. I was very--I remember the faculty well. Sister Rose Gertrude [Calloway, (-1992), President MSMU 1958-1961] had been at the Catholic University--later she became the president of the college. And she had just finished her term at the Catholic University for her doctorate. And she had taught a lot of the returning servicemen. So she was very used to teaching in order. And so we were lucky--three of us were Math majors--and there were students--lay students--in the class of course. And we went right through what--my major. I went in order, and the classes were offered in the way that we needed them. So I was able to graduate early. But she was very fine. She and Father O'Reilly [Monsignor James Donald O'Reilly (1916-1978)]--was the other faculty member. And the difference between the two of them was when--we had a little blackboard. How we ever had--we'd have long formulas on the board. And the difference between Father and Sister Rose Gertrude is, she would keep going and going and going, and have every bit of information on the board. And he--if we got stuck, he would just erase, and go to the next topic. But we learned a lot. [laughs].

[00:11:37.08] INTERVIEWER: Before you were telling me about some of the other faculty that you got to

know--and how the Sisters filled multiple roles at the University. Would you share a little bit about that?

[00:11:47.09] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Yes. I was very lucky. My reception was the first reception to leave--and "reception" is a group of Sisters educated at the same time--we left the novitiate and moved to the Mount and lived at the Mount in their residence. Which means they were all squashed together and we were squashed too in a room if you can imagine, in those little rooms that they had at the convent. So we studied from March through June--or actually till September--took several units or several classes. And at that time we got to live with the Sisters. And I just was always amazed. These women were--had doctorates from universities all over the United States, and they were very well versed. Sister Ida [Sister Mary Ida Holiday (-1950)]--and I don't know her last name--but Sister Ida was in science, and a wonderful teacher. Sister Alice Marie Cheap [(1906-1984)] was also a science teacher. Sr. Hortensia [Sister Mary Hortensia Lynch, (-1969)] was the queen of Education--nobody crossed that path without her okay. Sr. Rose Gertrude [Calloway, (-1992), President MSMU 1958-1961] I already mentioned was in Math. Sr. Mary [Gerald] Leahy [(1917-2004)]--previously known as "Mary Gerald" was in science--biological sciences. But these Sisters--they did all kinds of chores. They sat with the girls in the evening when they were studying in the dormitory. Sister Mary Gerald would open the ice cream parlor three days a week. And we used to watch her--whatever time her class was going to get out--because we'd follow her over to where the--I think it's a mailroom now--I don't know what it still is--but that's where we had the soda fountain. And we were always there in line waiting for ice cream. So anyway--but they did humble things. They helped clean the dorms--they helped do different things--they watched what the students were doing and participated in their activities. A lot of the Mary's Day program--things that they had that were traditional for the college--they made all the decorations--they helped with the serving of the food--they were remarkable women. A doctorate in this--a doctorate in that--but they still were humble women--lots of enthusiasm.

[00:13:59.12] INTERVIEWER: Sounds like that had an impact on your personally.

[00:14:01.07] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: It did. It did. [smiles]. I'm very happy that I was--had that time to be with them.

[00:14:07.11] INTERVIEWER: Did you feel prepared to be a teacher when you went out to St. Vincents?

[00:14:14.00] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Probably not as much as I would like. The preparation really was doing what you could do as well as you could do, and--I went to a school in which every faculty member--there were eight Sisters--they--all teaching--and they were well educated and well experienced. So if my line were talking during the Salute to the Cross or Flag, I knew I was out of place, not they. [laughs]. So I learned by direct experience and observation. Also, the students that we had sent their children there because they wanted a Catholic education--they wanted a good education. So we had very good support from the families. We really didn't--and I learned so much with them. But being prepared--I don't think I was conscious of not being prepared. I think what I knew I was able to teach, and we followed directions.

[00:15:07.02] INTERVIEWER: It looks like you taught at a few different schools before you went back for your doctorate?

[00:15:11.19] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I did. I taught primarily in high school. I was at--I taught at Conaty--my own school. And I was a moderator for the Sodality there--which was a wonderful way to meet the students and know them. And I taught at Bishop Montgomery--I was a dean there, but I also taught Math and Latin--I had four years of Latin, so--that was not difficult to do. In fact I just had someone from the first graduating class fifty-five years ago come to visit me yesterday. So they are still remembering--and not too unpleasant, either. It was a lovely, lovely--. Then I taught at the Mount intermittently. And I held different offices. I was the Director for Elementary Education for the Archdiocese of Los Angeles also, in between times.

[00:16:01.03] INTERVIEWER: Under what Bishop were you at the archdiocese?

[00:16:04.09] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: At that time it was--I'm trying to think of who it was. It must have been McIntyre [Bishop, later Cardinal James Francis McIntyre (1886-1979)]--yeah, it was McIntyre--because Cantwell [Archbishop John J. Cantwell (1874-1947)] was gone. Yes.

[00:16:16.14] INTERVIEWER: What made you decide--what was the process like for you to decide to go get a doctoral degree at USC?

[00:16:23.00] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: How did I decide? I was told to go get--I can tell you, I really didn't want--I loved high school. I had been at Bishop Montgomery three years. The first graduating class was coming up. I loved the kids--boys and girls. We had a good faculty--twelve priests and twelve nuns in the school--it was wonderful, really wonderful. And now I'm being asked to go to the Mount--and I don't really know what I should know--and I don't think I should do it--and I didn't think I should be going, et cetera, et cetera--and I didn't prevail. I went anyway. [laughs]. So it was--it wasn't a choice. And I think that's often what we need to understand. In our life, when we give ourselves to an order or to a community, you give yourself like anybody in a career to what's coming. And I think for us, we--even though I was able to express what I thought, and tell vehemently why I thought I should stay in the high school, I still was asked to go--and I went. And I loved studies--and I loved USC--and I was very pleased with my opportunities that I had.

[00:17:34.12] INTERVIEWER: What was your dissertation about?

[00:17:35.25] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: [laughs]. My dissertation was about the changes in the education of Sisters, particularly focusing on what we called "the Special Program", which had to do with keeping students--keeping Sisters past their vows so that they could get a bachelor's degree before they went out to teach. And this program was fostered across the United States. So I--my study was to ask the different congregations--there were about--many hundred congregations--how that program was going, and if they felt that it was going to be lasting. So without a doubt I proved on paper that we were going to definitely have this program forever and ever and ever. Every congregation was doing it--all the active congregations--not contemplatives--and that definitely we were going to have this program forever and ever. That same year, after I finished the dissertation and proved it without a doubt, we started--people started asking for permission to leave the classroom and go and open like St. Joseph Center [1976, Venice, California]. Sister Lupita [Louise?] Bernstein [(1951)] and Sister Marilyn [Therese] Rudy [(1933?-2010)] went off and opened St. Joseph's Center. Sister Annette Debbs went to study to be a lawyer. Sister--they opened the House of Ruth [women's shelter, Los Angeles]--they opened all these social activities. And they were taking people out of the classroom, with masters degrees and we were very upset about that. We didn't think that should be done. And yet that was God's way--the Holy Spirit's way of moving us to do other services which are very productive and needed. [smiles].

[00:19:12.25] INTERVIEWER: So you really recognize the transition that was happening from Vatican II out of what we might call traditional ministries.

[00:19:15.14] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Oh yeah. Exactly. Correct.

[00:19:20.16] INTERVIEWER: And it sounds at the time you weren't too sure about that.

[00:19:22.14] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Oh no. And I went to the provincial and told her that I thought this was a mistake. And she smiled and said to me, "Well, we'll see what God does." And God was right. And I was wrong--despite my dissertation. [laughs].

[00:19:34.24] INTERVIEWER: Could you say more about what Vatican II was like for you--how you learned about it and experienced it?

[00:19:42.12] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Well, we did things very--I would say in a very [conserted] ways. How did Vatican II affect us? Well we--as a congregation we have four provinces--New York, St. Paul, St. Louis, and ourselves. And by the time the four provinces enacted or followed through or began to implement the various Vatican changes, we had a very modified and yet a very stable--we did not immediately go to change everything. And also I think one of the things--the habit is very much a part of the Sisters, and women are very much--men may be, but they hide it--they want to know how they look--and how they present themselves. And I think for us, to change from a habit--to change to street dress, was a very big, big change. And I think we did it peacefully and calmly because we had choices. We never said,

"Everyone is now going to wear this dress" or this cover or whatever. Everyone had a choice. So in the very beginning it was very evident--now today it's not evident at all. But in the beginning, we could be in street clothes or you could wear a veil, or you could stay in the old habit--you had choices. And I think that--and readily--we began to understand that. There were difficulties within the houses, because some people would change and some would not, and there were hard feelings. People found that hard to understand. But in reality, today we don't pay any attention to whether they're dressed in a habit or not dressed in a habit.

[00:21:19.02] INTERVIEWER: What were some of the other changes of Vatican II that impacted your religious life?

[00:21:23.15] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I think that the movement of looking back to what our roots were was a very big piece. We had been--had many studies done in France, that we did not know about. And to know what our Sisters were able to do in France, and then in the world, and begin to tie it to the Church. Because of our education and because of our size, our Sisters were asked to participate with large group discussions--with Rome, and with the Church--certainly with the Archdiocese. And so I think that was a very good opportunity for us. Before that time there was some discussion--our Sisters always were in contact with the diocese and with the bishops of the diocese, and so--but even more so now. And part of that had to do with--because of our education and background, and because of the good relations we had had beginning in the elementary school and high school.

[00:22:22.08] INTERVIEWER: Let's start talking a little bit about your time at the Mount--at Mount Saint Mary's. You were one of the Sisters that helped open the Doheny campus?

[00:22:32.21] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I was. I'm very happy about the opportunity to open the Doheny campus. I wasn't at the time. We were--again--we were asked to go there. There were three of us that went. And Sister Mary Helen [Pettid, (1901-1993)] taught history; Sister Mary [Vaughn] Williams taught English, and I was in Education and was whatever you call--the Dean. And three Sisters from the Mount--Sister Eloise Therese [Mescall (1919-2001)], Sister Rose Cecilia [Harrington (1919-2003)], and Sister Cecile Therese Beresford were like a group that would oversee the program. So they helped to establish what the curriculum would be. And then we started advertising people to come to the Doheny campus. And little by little, it grew. But in the very beginning we were teaching primarily in the Mansions, because we had to show that the Mansions were part of the school. We were only--used the east side of the street--we did not use the west--only the east side. So we had Number 10 [Chester Place], Number 8 and Number 1 [on Chester Place]. And so--or Number 2--I think it's 2--that was the library. And so we had--we taught in the Mansions. It was very interesting. Several of the classes were afternoon/evening classes, and that was the beginning of that program--because up until that time we didn't have classes down there at all, and then when we did we felt if we offered classes in the evening people could study in the evening even though they had their other profession.

[00:24:00.29] INTERVIEWER: What was your sense of the mission--the reason that the Doheny campus was opened?

[00:24:08.22] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: That's a hard question to answer. The mission actually was to show that we could solve--or not solve--but address the issues of people who lived in the city--that they could primarily participate--they didn't have to go to Westwood or Brentwood--they could be in an inner city setting. And I think that was initially where we started--although many of the classes were--had been at Chalon campus now were moved down below. But basically that was kind of what we were trying to do. Also, there was a big move for urban education, and that was a good setting for us to be in, because we were in an urban area. So that was like--and we had some good things that happened to us. Early--and I don't have date--but early on, the Cuban Crisis came in the early '60s, and we had an agreement working through the California State Department of Education to bring a group of Cuban students from Miami area to the Doheny campus. And they would take care of the tuition and they would also take care of housing them. So they came. Most of those people were adults. They were--had doctorates in their own country--many of them in Business, many of them in Science, and Finance. And they were asked to come to learn English--because at that time California had a law that every student in California had to learn a modern language. So starting in the elementary schools they had to have Spanish teachers. And some people said that was the best thing that happened because they could get away from teaching "sigh Senator" for "Sí Señor". And so

they felt much improved with that. But anyway, we worked with the State of California--I think it was a four year program. And we helped those students. And they were very good students--very ambitious. I used to marvel at them, because they were older than I am--or I was at the time. And I could see them run from the bus on Adams [Street] up to be on time for their class--four-thirty class. They would come from work and run--come on the bus and then run up to the classes. They were very fine. And to the end they were very appreciative of what Mount St. Mary's College had done for them. And we were very honored to have them.

[00:26:33.26] INTERVIEWER: Were you at the Doheny campus during the Watts Riots [1965]?

[00:26:38.20] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: No I wasn't.

[00:26:39.14] INTERVIEWER: You were already--

[00:26:40.12] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I was living in--at Stimson--what is Stimson House now. But I was not at the Mount. I was teaching off and on. I started teaching at the Mount probably in 1969, and I taught afternoon classes probably all the way up to '83.

[00:27:03.05] INTERVIEWER: And do you--do you identify yourself as a teacher primarily?

[00:27:08.02] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Yes.

[00:27:08.29] INTERVIEWER: Could you say more--

[00:27:10.04] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Very definitely. I loved--well, being a--how would I identify myself? Probably a Jack--a "Jill of all Trades"--and the master of none. But I do think education. And even now when I watch some things on television, or I watch different activities I think, "If only they had organized what they were doing to begin with it would be much simpler." [laughs]. Yes I do identify with the teaching. And I love teaching. [smiles]. I think there's an element of teaching that involves identifying with your student and their needs--not only the content.

[00:27:45.17] INTERVIEWER: Is there anything else from your years in the classroom that you would like to share? Or other memories?

[00:27:50.14] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Well, I've been fortunate, because I've always been in Los Angeles. So many of my students, particularly those at elementary school, thought I never left Doheny block. I just went around the block. I was at the elementary school and then I went around to Stimson--which is Stimson now--we called it Prague [Infant of Prague convent]. Then I went to Doheny--the Doheny Mansion. Then I went to Building 10. But all that time I was in and out of teaching classes at Doheny. So I've kept in touch with many of my students, and it's a blessing to see them--all that they have done. It's amazing what they were able to do.

[00:28:24.25] INTERVIEWER: You mean your students--their achievements--

[00:28:26.20] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Yes. Our students.

[00:28:27.19] INTERVIEWER: Do you have any alums that you are particularly proud of? Or stories that you could share about that?

[00:28:34.03] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I didn't think of that before, but I'm sure I do. I'm trying to think of some people. One of the men we taught at Bishop Montgomery--we taught boys and girls there--we didn't teach the boys but the Franciscan priests did--and Bill [Steger] had a doctorate in Science, and he worked for NASA. He died just last year. And he was a very bright young man. He worked for NASA and he also worked at the Vatican Observatory. He was really interested in the black holes. That was one--he used to talk about it--but I just talked to him, but never got into the black holes--let him tell us what it was. [smiles].

[00:29:14.11] INTERVIEWER: So tell us about how you became more involved in health care ministry. What

was that transition?

[00:29:21.26] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I had been a member of the Council of the Sisters of Providence. And at that time the council was like the representative body for all the institutions, whether they were institutions of education or health care. We had five hospitals. And I was on a committee that would oversee the finances, the administration, the property management of all those institutions--those health care institutions. And we had a Sister who was a lawyer, Sister Judy [Ann] Murphy, and there was also other legal counsel on the part--on this committee. So when we finished that committee--when I was going out of office, Sister said to me, "You know, why don't you take Sister Mary Esther McCann's [(1905-2011)] place. She's the President/CEO at Daniel Freeman [hospital] in Inglewood, and she's saying she's too old to be in charge, and she would very much like to go to the--be retired." So I said, "Well, let me think about it." They said, "You can do it." I said, "I've never been in a hospital, ever ever ever. And I'm not excited about sickness and illness." And they said, "No, no. You'd be administrator. You wouldn't have to go to the beds. You'd have people doing that." So I thought, well. So anyway they said, "Anyway, it's pretty much the same. In health care, you have a board--at the Mount you have a board. In the health care, you have the doctors and employees, and at the Mount you have faculty. And you also have other boards in there. So you'd have students at the Mount, and you have patients at the hospital. So it's almost the same." So I was--started back to school again. I went to the University of St. Louis, and I got my credential. It was like a license, and it was for administrators--who wanted to be--were going to be in administration. And I was very lucky, because I had been on the boards of the hospitals, so I already had an idea of some of their language, which is very difficult--lots and lots of acronyms. But anyway I did go--I mean I did go--and I enjoyed twenty-two years in health care, and I loved every minute of it. And I loved the people that I worked with. And we still have get-togethers.

[00:31:45.23] INTERVIEWER: It seems like you got very involved as far as the mission education for the lay--the doctors and the nurses. Could you talk more about that ministry?

[00:31:56.16] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Yes. We had a--one thing about health care, they were very obvious about the mission--because we work primarily with lay persons. If we were going to have any effect on the people with whom we worked, the mission was important. And it was important for everybody--all different faiths--it had nothing to do with being a Catholic or being in a habit--it had nothing. In the schools it was evident because of the dress we wore, because we were connected with a parish, and so we were Catholic to begin with--and the religious tenets I think came from how we lived. But in the health care, you would only see the people a short period of time--a day, two days, something like that. Or if they worked there, you know, you'd see them in their labs. But you wouldn't see them to affect their lives. So we had a very good plan that came from our health care corporation in St. Louis, the Carondelet Healthcare Corporation. And that plan was implemented at each hospital. And so it promoted that--starting with the board, the doctors' groups, the department directors, the employees, and even--everything we wrote or drove had something. We use the symbol "Excellence With Compassion", which comes from a statement--a consensus statement of the Sisters of St. Joseph--that said that we should pursue excellence in a manner, gentleness, peace and joy. And I thought the "gentleness, peace and joy" was kind of long. So I said, "Let us use 'compassion'." Pursue--or be compassionate in the sense of--no, pursue excellence in the--with compassion. That ended up being what our motto was. But I did become--when I retired from the office of President and CEO, I became the Vice President for Mission, and at that time I would do all the training. I didn't do it personally, but I had a team with whom I worked. But I did interview every administrator or--that was applied at the hospital. I also went to the board meetings and I also went to the medical staff meetings--and always had a story about something about the Sisters of St. Joseph. One of the things that I always--we had a department directors meeting, and we had two hospitals--so we had about fifty people who would come to that. And they always wanted to know what we did when we went to a chapter--they didn't know what a chapter was. So I used to give a little report. And this time--the thing is 2013--we began to look at global warning [sic--should be "warming" throughout]--that whole issue of global warning. So when I came I gave my little report, I they said, "How come you nuns are doing global warning? I thought you'd be doing prayers or something." I said, "We do that too." But anyway it was global warning. And they were very impressed with the fact that we reached out to world issues as well as local.

[00:35:03.02] INTERVIEWER: What was it would you say about the charism or the stories of the Sisters that you felt really impacted--or that the staff felt drawn to?

[00:35:13.29] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I think the idea that we were one. There are no special people. We treat people without discrimination, and we try to work with our employees without discrimination. We work very hard at that. And that people's gifts were acknowledged--I think they had the opportunity to excel. It wasn't because they had a rank, who you were. So I think that was one of the issues. And the fact that our life is not only here on Earth, it has eternal roots--and what we do today is--affects that. That we have great hope that God will provide for us to move forward.

[00:35:53.21] INTERVIEWER: So what ministry are you active in today, and how have you been spending your time here at Carondelet Center?

[00:36:13.27] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: When I came to Carondelet Center, I came because we had closed Daniel Freeman Hospital. And I was not able to function as able-bodied as I had been before. And so I came up here--we moved up here--our little faculty moved up here--our little community moved up here. And I was asked to be a part of Community Life, which is a group that kind of oversees a program for our retired Sisters. We have about eighty--no, seventy-eight Sisters--seventy-five Sisters--who are in retirement. And they're all different stages of retirement. Some are able-bodied but not able-minded. Some are able-bodied--some are not able-bodied and need care. We have about eight to ten who are --maybe about six to eight--people who are in beds, who don't get up very much. But most of the Sisters are up, whether they sit in their chair or whatever. They can ambulate around the house. We have real problems with traffic with the walkers and the wheelchairs and the electric chairs. Everybody wants to be first. But they all don't get to be first, so [laughs] consequently we have a few traffic jams. But by and large they're in good spirit. And I think one of the things we've been able to do is offer a variety of programs--and that I participate in--I'm not the driving force--but I help with it. We have programs that initiate intellectual growth. We have TED Talks, which is one of the programs that we use. We have discussions with people who come from off campus--maybe the Mount faculty or some experience that some of our Sisters have had, or a founder had--we have that discussion. We also have exercises every day--you have the opportunity to have exercises. We have music--we have a variety of things which keep the Sisters focused and alert, and I think that's why we have as many Sisters able-bodied as they are. And I think--we have three things that we must do. If we--attempt to go to daily Mass, if you can. If not, watch it on television. Secondly, eat three meals a day, if you are able. And we have a dining room upstairs as well as downstairs. And then the third thing is, everything is optional. If you want to go to that, go. If you don't want to go, don't go. There's no "if"--or no "must". And I think for us who lived in a life where we had to do things, it's hard. Even when they come, they think, "You know, I wonder if I should be going to that. Maybe I should be going." One of the nice things is that we're very near to the Chalon campus, and our students come down--particularly those who are studying the areas of sociology, where they need some kind of oncology--they need to have some experiences. We enjoy having them, because they're light-hearted and spirited, and we enjoy that very much. So we're very blessed.

[00:39:25.03] INTERVIEWER: You mentioned before the community's concern for social issues, and global issues. Have there been any particular issues of justice or social concern that you've been particularly passionate about?

[00:39:37.01] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Well, immigration and trafficking I think are probably the two biggest that we oversee. And attempting to see people have the right to health--good health--we've worked with different groups because of our health care background. We've been able to initiate some of those programs, or participate in them.

[00:39:56.00] INTERVIEWER: Looking ahead, how do you feel about where the community is today and the future of the community?

[00:40:05.02] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I have great hope. Our age level is certainly very high. We have very--the [preponderance] of our community are above seventy, and so therefore we have a large number of people who are able-bodied. I think, and I really believe, that God isn't going to let all this group of women who have--we've a bubble in about the '70s and late '60s--who are educated, able-bodied, and they had experience--that he's not going to let them go--that he's going to give us an opportunity to do something. So I have great hope. We are working very closely with our other provinces and looking at ways in which we can do things across the nation that will be supported. But I have great hope for that.

Sometimes when we look at congregations who have a different pattern of life, and they have--or some of them have opted not to continue--they're down to five or seven Sisters--and they've opted not to continue as a religious congregation--I think we still have another spell. And we need to move forward and not be afraid of that--because God always comes out on top--even if he disallowed my dissertation. [laughs].

[00:41:19.06] INTERVIEWER: And how do you see your lay partners as part of the future of the charism?

[00:41:25.07] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: They have to be one with us. Absolutely. We have been very, very blessed with people. I attended a funeral of one of our lawyers, a Jewish lady who died and I went to the funeral at the Jewish cemetery last week, and the number of people--lay persons who were there with whom we worked--past administrators, past doctors and their wives, our staff who come--they are a part of us. We still meet two or three times--no, once a year--we meet for get-togethers, and it's lovely--we see them. I think our lay partners are the future. We need to be part of their lives and they have to be part of our lives. And I think there are lots of connections. I think people who come to work with us have similar charisms--they bring them too. And we need to be with them. There's nothing different or special about our charism.

[00:42:22.09] INTERVIEWER: Is there a part of the charism that you are most passionate about communicating to the lay partners--a piece of the history, the spirituality?

[00:42:33.06] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I don't think I've ever thought about the part of the charism that appeals to me. I think being with people--acknowledging their gifts--is probably one of the most important parts. Because I think we can all do something, and our gifts may be very different. But if we honor those gifts, we will be successful, and good will come from it.

[00:42:59.01] INTERVIEWER: What has been one of the greatest joys of your religious life?

[00:43:02.19] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Being a part of--one of my greatest joys? Being a part of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Very much so. I love our congregation. And I love the Sisters.

[00:43:13.16] INTERVIEWER: Is there anything else that you reflected on or prepared that I haven't asked you about that you would like to share?

[00:43:22.05] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: "Do have anything to add for the good of the community." That was a statement that we used to use every day--every month--"Do I have anything to say for the good of the community." I think it's a wonderful opportunity to share who we are. I think it's wonderful that we have the opportunity to work this out. Whether the films are successful or not, it's the opportunity for us to work with you. So I thank you who are working with us. [smiles]. Thank you for your smiles and your encouragement--so thank you.

[00:43:54.00] KELBY THWAITS: [Director's comments]. So I started at the Mount as a professor here at Chalon in the Sociology department, and that's where we're branching out--Film and Social Justice. And then we became independent as a department--though we still have roots in Sociology we branched out and became our own department. And then have recently launched an MFA program in Film and Television, so that's in Hollywood. But in the meantime I was working at Doheny, and then from Doheny the Graduate Programs had launched out. So from your early days at Doheny, the target group that you were trying to serve were individuals that did not have access to education--

[00:44:48.03] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Right for the most part.

[00:44:48.22] KELBY THWAITS: --[unintelligible] inner city, and you primarily started on evenings and weekends, is that correct?

[00:44:53.17] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Primarily yes. We also started a two year program in Nursing. That also went down there.

[00:44:59.12] KELBY THWAITS: Oh okay. That started there as well.

[00:45:00.03] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: What we--what I think--let me see if this is accurate or not--I think we moved some of the General Education courses down there because it would give a body for the day. And then we had the Nursing--the AA program for Nursing--that came a little bit later. But the night program--the masters program at night--was kind of the calling card. And the Cubans were the ones that helped us.

[00:45:26.05] KELBY THWAITS: That's amazing. What were your biggest struggles with that entire-- [laughs]--you know, with the Doheny operation? With the Doheny [unintelligible]?

[00:45:34.06] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Keeping the students. Getting students. I can remember--and you know Sister Rebecca [Sister Mary Rebecca Doan (1910-1999)] was a very fast thinker. And she--we were going to open this program on Urban Education. And we opened it and about twelve people came--or ten people came. So she phoned me--I was a Dean--and she said, "How many do you have?" And I said, "Ten." "Close it." I said, "Rebecca, we can't close it--we just opened it! This is the first of a whole series of classes, we can't close it." [laughs]. Well she went, "I'm not going to send somebody down there for ten people!" So anyway, that was probably the main thing, was to get ourselves known and to get people to come there. One of the things that happened--and you can't put this on the film--but we had a--what do you call it--a gas shortage--and they couldn't get gas. There was no way to get gas. So all the girls who were trucking up here couldn't go to the Chalon--but they could go to the Doheny. So the classes were moved down there. So God helped us again. He does all those little things. [smiles]. So the gas shortage helped.

[00:46:39.15] KELBY THWAITS: That's amazing. Is there anything you remember most fondly about your Doheny experience? Or the best part, or?

[00:46:47.27] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Well, it was exciting. Imagine, we are six Sisters living in this Mansion--[unintelligible]--and then everybody else is coming in. So you're like--it's like a train station--people come and they teach their class and you feed them then they go home. But it was very--that was exciting for us. And then the Sisters--Sister Eloise Therese [Mescall (1919-2001)] was great on getting people. I remember she phoned me and she says--oh, I can't remember his first name--Mosk--M-O-S-K [Stanley Mosk (1912-2001)]--he was the Attorney General for the State of California. And he was going to be in Los Angeles, and she knew somebody who knew him. So she said, "We're going to have--he's going to speak tomorrow"--or whatever day it was--"next week, she said, set it up for the Pompeian room." So here we are--Earl Stanley Mosk I think it was--he was the Attorney General for the State of California--coming to this little house with six Sisters. [laughs]. Oh Lord! And we had this production, because whoever came--and a good number came, because they knew he was going to be there. So it was interesting. We were like the back part the--we were in the wings--and the show would go on up there. But we had so few people. And who to tell--well they'd say, "Doheny, where's Doheny?" It wasn't on the maps--because she [Mrs. Estelle Doheny?] didn't want Chester Place on the maps--so it wasn't on the maps. Look that up for sure but I'm pretty sure it was no Doheny there was Figueroa, and then there was --what is it--Twenty-third Street or St. James Park probably, the next street. Yeah. And of course we were right next to USC. All of those--who are we? I mean, we were like a little [stumping] block. [laughs]. Really. I mean, think of it. How they ever--and actually we only did it because the Cardinal wanted it--that's why we did it, really. He felt that this property was going to be his--Mrs. Doheny [Carrie Estelle Betzold Doheny (1875--1958)] you've probably heard this story--Mrs. Doheny gave the property. He went to three people--Jesuits, the Immaculate Hearts and ourselves, and asked us to take it. And they wouldn't take it. They kept saying, "No, no, no. We don't have enough lay--religious faculty now. How are we going to--?"--never dreaming of the lay faculty--never thinking of lay faculty--being that strong. So anyway they said no no, and finally they prevailed on our superior and she said, "Well, I'll take it for a while." So he helped us with payment for the gardeners and all the water bills and everything on the east side of Doheny. And then gradually we got the other side. But imagine starting that. [shakes head]. Was amazing. It was amazing.

[00:49:22.17] KELBY THWAITS: That's remarkable.

[00:49:22.25] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: It is remarkable. It is remarkable. You can't believe it.

[00:49:26.07] KELBY THWAITS: Mount Saint Mary's is kind of doing the same thing. We just launched a

program out of Hollywood--so it's a third campus--not all of Mount Saint Mary's even knows that it exists. But we've been going through the same thing. I know exactly how that feels, because I'm the Director of that program.

[00:49:42.15] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: You're behind. Close it. Close it. [all laugh]. Yeah, when she phoned me and said to me, "Close it." I said, "We can't close it--we just opened it." [laughs].

[00:49:53.23] INTERVIEWER: Sometimes you did prevail.

[00:49:55.16] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: Yeah, oh yeah we did. [laughs]. They were very good--very good. It is interesting. Where we have been. I hope that's helpful.

[00:50:03.27] INTERVIEWER: It's wonderful.

[00:50:05.00] KELBY THWAITS: Oh, extremely helpful. You're personality and your charisma I think must have helped a lot of programs and a lot of the things that you've been--

[00:50:11.17] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I don't know. You think so? I don't know. You wonder. You wonder.

[00:50:14.24] KELBY THWAITS: Sometimes you have to stand up for it. And that's very evident in--in your what you've done.

[00:50:22.14] INTERVIEWER: You stay rooted in the spirit, and then you--

[00:50:25.07] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: I didn't get to say my famous line. I still think a lot of the things I got into was I happened to be around when they were looking for somebody. [laughs]. I really do. You know, people say, "Did you choose this?" I never choose a blessed thing. They just [points], "She can do it. Send her." [laughs]. Elementary school supervisor--I was twenty-eight years old. I was visiting two hundred schools--with two--three other Sisters. You know, what I knew about teaching you could put in the corner of my eye, really. [laughs]. But--[makes rolling gesture]--ta-da. But it was good. It was interesting. No harm came from it, so far that we know. Thank you very much, you're very helpful.

[00:51:03.27] INTERVIEWER: [Director's comments]. Did Sister Elizabeth Anne here, do you know?

[00:51:33.04] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: She got bored.

[00:51:33.27] INTERVIEWER: Oh there she is. Did she come in and then go out?

[00:51:37.14] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: She's so cute. She's going to be fine.

[00:51:40.21] INTERVIEWER: Yes, thank you for encouraging her. [Director's comments].

[00:51:51.23] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: She needs to be encouraged because she's got a lot of history. She did very well because we had--you know she's excellent in Business--excellent.

[00:51:59.02] INTERVIEWER: That's what I hear.

[00:52:00.01] SISTER REGINA CLARE SALAZAR: And so what she did was--we connected with--across the street--Automobile Club--so she offered classes for them--English--basic English classes--punctuation and all that.

[00:52:16.28] INTERVIEWER: So reached out to the neighbor. [Director's comments].

[00:52:20.01] End of interview.

Interview Index

Date: September 28, 2016

Interviewee: Sister Regina Clare Salazar

Interviewer: Shannon Green, Director, CSJ Institute, Mount Saint Mary's University; Kelby Thwaites, Instructor, Film and Television, Mount Saint Mary's University; Mary Trunk, Instructor, Film and Television, Mount Saint Mary's University.

Location: [Carondelet Center]

Transcription Date: 12/12/2016

Transcribed By: Nancy Steinmann

[00:00:00.00] Introduction. [Director's comments]. Sister Regina Clare, let's start out by--if you could state your full name, and if you don't mind, your age.

[00:00:35.12] My name is Sister Regina Clare Salazar, and I'm now eighty-eight years old.

[00:00:42.27] Early life and family. Born Santa Fe, New Mexico. Moved to Los Angeles, California at three months old. Father worked for Santa Fe Railroad. Only child.

[00:01:32.25] Early religious experience. Parents devout Catholics. "Doing the thing we should be doing, not what we would have liked to be doing."

[00:02:14.03] Meeting Sisters of St. Joseph. 1941-1942 at Catholic Girl's High School, now Conaty High. Initial impressions--understanding and happy. Sisters waiting for driver, laughing and enjoying each others' company.

[00:03:52.23] Memories of faculty or Sisters. Sr. Helen Clarisse [Braun], taught Latin and Religion, sense of humor.

[00:04:21.04] Early vocation. Sisters in family--father's aunt Sister of Loretto. Decision to be CSJ--junior/senior year.

[00:05:41.26] Memories of entering religious life. Sister Miriam Joseph Larkin [(1928-2003)]. Sr. Cecilia Louise Moore [(1928-2004)], former MSMU President 1967-1976]. Dormitory life.

[00:06:56.12] Receiving the habit.

[00:07:30.12] Expectations of entering religious life. Rule of silence.

[00:08:17.16] First ministry. Novitiate 2 1/2 years. St. Vincent's Elementary School in Los Angeles teaching sixth grade.

[00:08:47.07] Early teaching and charism. Behaving as CSJs. Spiritual and corporate works of mercy.

[00:09:54.12] Studying at the Mount. Novitiate--English and History. Then Mathematics major. Faculty--Sr. Rose Gertrude [Calloway, (-1992), President MSMU 1958-1961], mathematics faculty. Father O'Reilly [Monsignor James Donald O'Reilly (1916-1978)], mathematics faculty.

[00:11:38.15] Other faculty. Sisters holding multiple roles at the Mount. Lived in Mount as novices. Sr. Ida [Sister Mary Ida Holiday (-1950)] science faculty. Sr. Alice Marie Cheap [(1906-1984)], science faculty. Sr. Hortensia [Sister Mary Hortensia Lynch, (-1969)], education faculty. Sr. Rose Gertrude [Calloway, (-1992), President MSMU 1958-1961], mathematics faculty. Sr. Mary [Gerald] Leahy [(1917-2004)], biological sciences. Faculty in other roles. Ice cream parlor. Cleaning dorms. Participating with students for holidays. Humility.

[00:14:07.00] Early teaching at St. Vincent's. Learning from other faculty. Family support.

[00:15:07.04] Other teaching. [Bishop] Conaty High School--Moderator for Sodality. Bishop Montgomery--as

Dean and math, Latin faculty. Teaching at the Mount. Director for Elementary Education for Archdiocese of Los Angeles under Bishop McIntyre [later Cardinal James Francis McIntyre (1886-1979)]. Cantwell [Archbishop John J. Cantwell (1874-1947)].

[00:16:16.06] Obtaining doctoral degree at USC. After Bishop Montgomery High, asked to take degree. Dissertation on changes in education of Sisters, especially "special program"--keeping Sisters past their vows so they could obtain BA before teaching. Sisters leaving teaching--Sr. Lupita [Louise?] Bernstein ('51) and Sister Marilyn Therese Rudy [(1933?-2010)] opened St. Joseph Center [1976, Venice, California]. Sister Annette Debbs, studied law. Opening House of Ruth [women's shelter, Los Angeles].

[00:19:13.19] Vatican II--transition from teaching to other ministries. Change of habit. Importance of choice in habit. Looking back to roots. Sisters participating in discussions with Rome, archdiocese, etc.

[00:22:22.16] Teaching at Mount. Opening Doheny campus. Sr. Mary Helen [Pettid, (1901-1993)], history faculty. Sr. Mary [Vaughn] Williams, English faculty. Appointed Dean and education faculty. Sr. Eloise Therese [Mescall (1919-2001)], Sister Rose Cecilia [Harrington (1919-2003)], Sister Cecile Therese Beresford oversaw Doheny program. Teaching in the Mansions to show they were part of school. New afternoon and evening classes.

[00:24:01.04] Mission of Doheny campus. To show college could address issues of inner city students. Move towards urban education. Cuban Crisis 1960s and Doheny Cuban Program--teaching English to future Spanish teachers.

[00:26:35.20] Watts Riots 1960s. Teaching at Mount 1969-1983.

[00:27:02.20] Identity as teacher. Identifying with student and their needs. Memories of teaching. Living at Stimson House. Alumnae stories: Taught Bill Steger at Bishop Montgomery, Phd in science, worked for NASA and Vatican Observatory.

[00:29:16.03] Health care ministry. Council of Sisters of Providence, Finance Committee. Sr. Judy [Ann] Murphy, lawyer. Replacing Sister Mary Esther McCann [(1905-2011)] as CEO Daniel Freeman Hospital. Attending University of St. Louis for Administrative credential. Worked 22 years in health care administration.

[00:31:45.27] Education mission for lay medical personnel. Carondelet Health Care Corporation, St. Louis, Missouri. "Excellence with compassion". Vice-President for Mission, conducting training. 2013 Global warming ["warning"] issue.

[00:35:03.03] Charism impacting medical staff. Equality without discrimination. Acknowledging peoples' gifts.

[00:35:54.00] Current ministries and living at Carondelet Center. Daniel Freeman Hospital closing. Community Life group--program for retired Sisters. Issues with wheelchairs and walkers. TED Talks. Speakers. Exercises. Music. Three suggestions: attend Daily Mass, eat three meals a day, everything is optional. Interacting with medical students from Chalon campus.

[00:39:23.17] Community concern for social justice and global issues. Immigration. Human trafficking. Healthcare.

[00:39:55.19] Future of community. Age of Sisters. Working with other Provinces. Moving forward.

[00:41:19.22] Lay partners and charism. Other charisms.

[00:42:23.14] Charism or history that appeals. Acknowledging gifts.

[00:42:57.19] Greatest joys of religious life.

[00:43:14.27] Other reflections. "Do I have anything to say for the good of the community." CSJ Institute oral history program.

[00:43:51.17] Doheny programs. AA program in Nursing, night MFA programs. Struggles at Doheny--obtaining and retaining students. Sr. Rebecca [Sister Mary Rebecca Doan (1910-1999)]. Opening program on Urban Education. Gas shortage--so classes moved to Doheny. Living in Doheny Mansion. Sister Eloise Therese [Mescall (1919-2001)]. Stanley Mosk (1912-2001), Attorney General of California speaking at Doheny--only six Sisters to prepare. Doheny campus (Chester Place) not on maps because Mrs. Doheny did not want it on maps. Cardinal asking Sisters to take Chester Place property.

[00:49:22.16] MSMU launching program out of Hollywood (third campus).

[00:50:25.21] "Being around when they were looking for something". Working as elementary school Supervisor.

[00:51:07.01] [Director's comments].

[00:51:29.17] Sister Elizabeth Ann Malone. Teaching English to employees of Automobile Club.

[00:52:20.01] End of interview.